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OR SKIN CANCER.

For seven years I suffered with a cancer on my face. Eight months ago a friend recommended the use of Swiff's Specific and I determined to make an effort to secure it. In this I was successful, and began its use. The influence of the medicine at first was to somewhat aggravate the sore; but soon the inflamation was aliayed and I began to improve after the first few bottles. My general health has greatly improved. I am stronger, and able to do any kind of work. The cancer on my face began to decrease and the alcer to heel, until there is not a vestige of it left—only a little scar marks the place.

Mrs. Joicte A McDonald.

Atlanta, Ga., August II, 1885.

I have had a cancer on my face for some

I have had a cancer on my face for some years, extending from one check bone across the nose to the other. It has given me a great deal of pain, at times burning and itching to such an extent that it was almost unbearable. I commenced using Swift's Specific in May, 1885, and have used eight bottles. It has given the greatest relief by removing the inflamation and restoring my general health. W. Barnes,

free.
The Swift Specific Co., Drawer 3 Atlanta, Ga N, Y', 157 W, 23d street.

DOCTOR WHITTIER

A regular graduate of two Medical Colleges, has been longer engaged in the sperial treatment of Canonic, Nearwoos, Sarw and Record Dranaus than any other Physician in St. Louis, as city papers show and till oid residents know.

Nervous Prostration, Debility, Mental and Physical Weakness; Mercurial and other Affections of Throat, Skin or Bones, Blood Poisoning, old Sores and Ulcers, are treated with unparalleled success, on histotechnick principles, Safety, Privately, Privately, old Sores and vices, on interestentite principles, Safely, Privately, success, on interestentite principles, Safely, Privately, Diseases Arising from Indiscretion, Excess, Exposure of Indulgence, which produce some of the following effects: nervousiess, debility, dimeas of sight and defective manory, pimples on the face, physical decay, aversion to the sectivy of frankles, confusion of idea, etc., rendering Marriago Improper or unhappy, are permanently sured. Pamphlet (58 pages) on the shows, and in scalad envelope, freeto any address. Consultation at of-A Positive Written Guarantee given in every on

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hood, &c, having tried in will every known remedy has discovered a simple self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatherr-street, New York City.

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Pianos and Organs

WOODBRIDGE BROS' MUSIC HOUSE

DRUNKENNESS the Liquor Habit, Positively

Cured by Administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea without the knowledge of the person taking it, is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. It has been given in thousands of cases, and in every instance a perfect cure has followed. It never fails. The system once imprognated with the Specific, it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist. POR SALE BY FOLLOWING DRUGGISTS:

KUHN & Co., Cor. 15th and Dauglas, and A. D. FOSTER & BRO., Council Bluffs, Iowa. Call or write for pamphiet containing hundreds of testimonials from the best women and men from pli me to of the country.

DR. HAIR'S Asthma Cure.

This invaluable specific readily and perma-nently cures all kinds of Asthma. The most obstitute and long standing cases yield prompt-ly to its wonderful curing properties. It is known throughout the world for its unrivaled efficient.

known throughout the world for its unrivated efficacy.

J. I. CALDWELL, city of Lincoln, Neb., writes,
Jan. 25, 1884: Since using Dr. Hair's Asthma Cure, for more than one year, my wife has been antirely well, and not even a symptom of the disease has appeared.

WILLIAM DEFENSETT, Richland, Iowa, writes,
Nov. 3d, 1885: I have been afflicted with Hay Fever and Asthma since 1829. I followed your directions and am happy to say that I never slept better in my life. I am glad that I am among the manny who can speak so favorably of your remedics.

among the many who can speak so favorably of your remedies.

A valuable \$1 page treatise containing similar proof from every state in the U. S., Camda and Great Britain, will be mailed upon application Any druggist not having it in stock will procure it.

Ladies

THE CHARLES IN COMMENT AND ADDRESS.

Do you want a pure, blooming Complexion! If so, a few applications of Hagan's MAGNOLIA BALM will gratify you to your heart's con-tent. It does away with Sal-lowness, Redness, Pimples, Blotches, and all diseases and imperfections of the skin. It overcomes the flushed appearance of heat, fatigue and excitement. It makes a lady of THIRTY appear but TWEN-TY; and so natural, gradual, and perfect are its effects, that it is impossible to detect its application.

INSURANCE OF EMPLOYES.

The Pennsylvania Railroad's New Plan Completed.

Relief to be Granted Sick or Injured Persons-Death Benefits to be Paid Workingmen's Relatives.

The management of the Pennsylvania Railroad company has formulated a plan for what is known as a "relief department," whereby those connected with its service may be associated for the purpose of securing specific aid for themselves and families in cases of accident, sickness and death. The credit for devising the scheme is due to General Manager Charles E. Pugh, who in his various capacities has become familiar with the labor and hardships of the employes, especially those running on the road, and has long desired that some plan should be devised whereby unfortunate railroad men could be properly taken care of in the event of accident. In addition to the Pennsylvania proper and the lateral roads, the insurance scheme will also apply to the employes of the following corporations: The Northern Central Railway company, the West Jersey Railway company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad company, the Camden & Atlantic Railroad company, the Camden & Atlantic Railroad company, the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad company, the West Jersey Ferry company, and the Camden and Philadelphia Steamboat-Ferry company.

With the view of making the tax upon the participants in the fund as light as

possible the Pennsylvania Railroad compossible the Pennsylvania Railroad company intends to bear all the expense of management, to pay the officers, etc. Mr. J. A. Anderson has been made superintendent, and Mr. Holmes D. Ely, assistant superintendent. Headquarters have been established at Trenton, N. J. The operations of the new department will begin on February 1, from which date applications will be received, but the payment of contributions and the the payment of contributions and the right to benefits will not commence until the 15th of February.

In order that the cost of the proposed benefits may be as small as possible, and each 'member derive all possible assistance from his payments to the relief fund the number participating must be large and regular. In view of this and of the responsibility assumed by the company, it will be a condition that each person entering the service or promoted in it after the inauguration of the department shall become a member of the relief fund and participate in its benefits. Persons in the service at that time will, for six months thereafter, be afforded the privilege of participating without regard to age or physicial condition. As the privilege of participation will hereafter depend upon age and physical condition, taose now in the service may be debarred from participation if they delay applying until after the period during which the privilege is open to them. After the expiration of six months the company will discontinue the allowance of gratuities to employes, and all lines paid by em-ployes for dereliction of duty will there-after be added to the relief fund. The superintendent will be aided in his labors by an advisory board, consisting of members chosen equalty by the employes who are members of the fund and by the board of directors of the company, with the general manager of the company and the superintendent of the relief department as ex-officio members.

As to the plan, it is proposed to deduct

from the wages of the employes monthly a certain sum, to be graded according to the amount of the pay. The company will be the trustee of the money and re-sponsible therefor for any deficiencies which may arise from the fund proving insufficient to meet the demands upon it. The benefits will consist chiefly in payments of stated amounts to members disabled by sickness or injuries received in the discharge of their duties; payments of stated amounts to designated relatives or other beneficiaries of deceased members; free surgical attendance for members disabled by injuries in the discharge of their duties; arrangements for fixed moderate rates, of which members may avail themselves, for medical attendance in cases of ordinary sickness; medical supervision over sanitary and other matters affecting the health of members.

For the purpose of determining the

monthly rates members will be divided into classes according to the amount of their regular wages per month. The sums they will pay and the benefits they will receive will be as follows:

	t Class	and Class	rd Class	Class	h Class
Highest am of monthly wages for each class.	. 835,00	\$60,00	\$80,00	\$100	Over \$100 00
Rates of con tribution per month Accident ben ents per da	.75	1.59	2,25	3	9.75
not including Sun days First 26 wk's After 26 wk's Sick benefit per day, no including first wee	50 25	1,00 ,50	1,50	2 1	9,50 1,25
or Sundays and no longer than 52 weeks Payments in the event of	.50	1.00	1.50	2	2,50
death from Accident		1000,00	1500.00	2000	2500,00

causes. 250.00 500.00 750.00 1000 1250.00 For members not paid by the month, the classes will be determined by the usual amount of earnings per day. If it is found after a few years that the dues or assessments can be reduced the company will cut down the rate of contributions by members. Under specified conditions members may enter classes higher ditions members may enter classes higher than those to which their pay assigns them and may take additional natural

death benefits TWENTY YEARS APART.

Father and Family, Estranged by Vil-

Father and Family, Estranged by Village Gossip, Reunited.

Roone (Ia.) Republican: The tale we are to chronicle is strange enough to be looked upon with suspicion, appearing in the columns of a paper of so staid a town as Boone. It runs like a story, but we can assure our readers that the facts related can be verified by real flesh and blood testimony. Twenty years ago last fall there lived in Piati county, Ill., a married couple just shading off into the age of elderly. The full name of the husband was Harris Cheesebro Burdick, father of ten children, and up to the time of the commencement of this story, bearing a stainless reputation. But at bearing a stainless reputation. But at that time, 1865, village busy-bodies connected his name with a scandal, and his wife, believing and becoming jealous, made the home life unbearable. An made the home life unbearable. An agreement of separation was made. Mrs. Beddek going to live with her children. It should in justice he stated that both Mr. and Mrs. Burdick were without sin and all the trouble came from uncharitable village gossip, that cause of so much misery. Mr. Burdick, disheartened, wronged, left his old neighborhood, and it is now only after twenty years that he has been found. After the promised letter failed

to come, the children commenced a diligent search for him, but not the least trace was found, as he disappeared in 1865, and was 55 years of at the time, the

1865, and was 55 years of 22 the time, the children had given up hope many years ago and concluded their father must be dead. The children had passed, a part from young manhood and young womanhood to middle age, and the youngest, Leroy Burdick, of Boone, from youth to manhood. The discovery that the father was still living was only made last Saturday, and it was so unlooked for that Saturday, and it was so unlooked for that his children can hardly believe that it is

Last Saturday Mr. Eli H. Burdick, another son, a railroad engineer, with headquarters at Boone, was working at the snow drifts with his engine near Grand snow drifts with his engine near Grand Junction. He was sitting at the window when an elderly man, slightly stooped, came up the road and passed. Eli was struck that the man resembled his father, but supposing him so long dead, concluded he was mistaken. However, he watched what house the man entered, watched what house the man entered, and asked the next passer-by if one lived there by the name of Harris Cheesebro Burdick. Luckily, as it turned out, he gave the full name, for he was answered that there was a man by the name of Cheesebro, but not Burdick. That was enough, and Eli lost no time in getting to the house the man had entered. Mr. Cheesebro was asked for and when he came into the room the recognition was came into the room the recognition was instantaneous; "Father," "Eli," was passed, and each was pressed in the other's arms. Mutual explanations followed and Mr. Burdick boarded Eli's engine and the same evening came to Boone to meet Leroy. For twelve years he had lived at Grand Junction, twenty-two miles from Boone, where his two sons lived, and yet neither had dreamed that the other was so near all the time.

The explanation of Mr. Burdick's long silence is, that he knew he was innocent, silence is, that he knew he was innocent, but supposed all his family thought him guilty, and so he concluded to live and die apart from all reminders of the great wrong done him. When he crossed the Mississippi river he dropped the last part of his name, and became Harris Cheesebro, and also to get entirely away from his former self, dropped the practice of medicine and became a jeweler. tice of medicine and became a jeweler. For some time he traveled, repairing clocks and watches, and during this time visited Boone several times. About twelve years ago he settled at Grand Junction, where he has a small business now. It is a strange coincidence that just twelve years ago Leroy Burdick also settled in Boone. Eli Burdick came here seven years ago, and for some time has seven years ago, and for some time has been running and engine, passing and re-passing many times a week Grand Junction, all unconscious that his father lived there. Mr. Burdick, under the name of Cheesebro, had married again, and has one son 17 years old. He is 75 years old, but robust, and don't look over 55. When he found that his surm.se was wrong, and that the children while respecting their mother's honesty. while respecting their mother's honesty, had always sympathized with him and thought him innocent, his joy was diffi-cult to describe. The wife, a most esti-mable iady, died in Boone November 24; 1875, and, although never properly nn-derstanding the matter, often said before her death that she fully forgave him for

We give the story in full, for its re-markable circumstances are already the town talk, and it is better that the correct statements be known than that reports be scattered, garbled as they pass from mouth to mouth. Leroy and Eli Burdick are both well known here. Leroy is fore-man of the Chicago & Northwestern paint shops, and one of the most respected young men in the city.

Ben Butler Creates a Sensation. Washington Critic: General Butler, we are told, created a sensation in the supreme court yesterday. He was counsel in a case which involved the infringement of the patent of a skirt pro-tector. A skirt protector is an arrange-fastened to and extending below the bot-tom of ladies' dresses, its object being to protect the dress from moisture and dirt. Knowing that the august members of the court were not as familiar with the wearing apparel of the opposite sex as he, General Butler, gave them a few object lessons on the subject. He pulled out of a box before subject. He putted out of a box before him a number of dolls, gaudily dressed in silk and satin. To the dresses of some of these dolls was attached the skirt protector, while the dresses of others were devoid of protection. Genothers were devoid of protection. General Butler, who was on the side of the patentee, explained the beauties and utility of the device, and handled his dolls like one who was used to the business. He tenderly passed them up to the bench now and then for the closer inspection of the judges, and it was with pain that he noted that those gentlemen knew very little about infants. gentlemen knew very little about infants, for they frequently held the imitation article upside down, to the great surprise and indignation of those articles and a somewhat elaborate exposure of their lingerie. It was with a sigh of relief that he took his doll back after they had been thus rudely manipulated by the court. But he did not lose his temper, probably reflecting that a man was not expected to know as much about babies

No well regulated household should be without a bottle of Angostura Bitters, the world renowned appetizer and invigorator. Beware of counter feits. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

La Foliete & La Folette. Washington Correspondence Boston Transcript: There are a young couple in Transcript: There are a young couple in congress who are, to say the least an innovation, because at home their law partnership is defined on the shingle over the door as "La Follete & La Follete." Representative La Follette, of the Third Wisconsin district, is the youngest member of the house, under 30, and a republican. Mrs. La Follette looks 20, but may be 25. Both were graduated at the state university of Madison, and a year after they were married. They are in appearance a youthful pair and of small stature. Mr. La Follette would be noticed for his rather large head, pale complexion, heavy auburn hair, and the "search you through" expression of his brown eyes. Mrs. La Follette would be taken anywhere for a pretty girl, rosy and anywhere for a pretty girl, rosy and blonde, whose dimples and smiles suggest a happy, light-hearted character, but as little of the woman lawyer as it is possible to imagine. But she is the other member of the law firm at Madison, her husband's partner, and, I believe, was admitted to the bar at the same time, She is here taking a course of law at the Columbia college, entering about the same time that her husband was sworn in as a member of the house. Representative La Follette brings with him a reputation for oratory, and his friends say in this he possesses no ordinary gifts. Be that as it may, the firm of La Lollette & La Follette bids fair to interest official circles.

PILES:

A sure cure for Blind, Bleeding, Itchin and Ulcerated Piles has been discovered by Dr. Williams, (an Indian remedy), called Dr Williams, Indian Pile Ointment. A single box has cured the worst chronic cases of 25 or a 30 years standing. No one need suffer five minutes after applying this wonderful soothing medicine. Endions and instruments do more harm than good. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment absorbs the tumors, allays the intense liching, (particularly at night after getting warm in bed), acts as a poultiez gives instant relief, and is prepared only for Piles, itching of private parts, and for nothing else.

SKIN DISEASES CURED.

Dr. Frazier's Magle Ointment cures as by magic, Pimples, Black Heads or Grobs, Biotches and Eruptions on the face, leaving the skin clear and beautiful. Also cures Iteli. Sait Rheum, Sore Nipples, Sore Lips, and Old Obelinate Ulcers.

Sold by druggists, or mailed on receipt of 50 cents.

50 cents.
Retailed by Kuhn & Co., and Schroeter & Beckt. At wholesale by C. F. Goodman.

THE DUCHESS OF CALIFORNIA.

A Pretty Advanturess who Blackmails Many Prominent Men.

An Exposure of Her Games Compels the Blackmailer to Leave Washington.

The Washington correspondent of the Springfield (Mass.) Republican writes: The Duchess of California" or the 'Daisy of Chicago" as she is sometimes called, readily acceded to the proposition of the police to leave Washington to escape prosecution, although it is extremely doubtful if any of her victims could have been persuaded to appear against her. She was arraigned in court under the name of Allie E. Ellis, with the aliases given above. The charge against her was "being a person of evil life or fame; a suspicious person having no visible means of support, and unable to give a good account of herself ' Her counsel offer the plea of not guilty, but in almost the same breath said she was willing to 'eave the city. The courts readily agreed and the duchess departed. She is not more than 25, good looking and, when taken into custody wore a costly velvet walking suit. When she found the police had discovered her she made no defense, but talked boldly and unblushingly of her success in plying her trade of blackmail among public men in Washington. At least one diplomat here of high standing has given her money in the hope of sealing her lips. She claimed to have made a score of victims among the senators and representatives. Among her more plebian victims was a hotel keeper, who loss, a paltry \$100, provoked the beautiful blackmailer to some contemptuous remarks in the and the duchess departed. She is not to some contemptuous remarks in the presence of the detectives. The style in which the woman carried on her traffic is pretty good evidence of the lucrative character of the field. She had with her a young woman who played the role of maid and a little child claimed as her own, but really belonging to the maid. The retinue also included a discreet colored man, who acted as messenger. Mrs. Ellis, as she called herself here, readily admits that she has a speaking acquaintance with the police of all the larger cities of the country. In talking of her business she said she made it a rule to attract the attention of elderly men only, and she found that not one time in twenty did her estimate of human nature prove un-true. The story which the people tell about the woman is an interesting one. She came to the city about six months

ago and took a suite of rooms at the National hotel. Shortly after her arrival the police were notified to arrest her for the - Philadelphia authorities and two detactives were immediately dispatched to the hotel. They told their nussion and the proprietors were hor rified. "Arrest this woman, they said "and you will get yourself into trouble. She is a personal friend of the president, and has numerous influential friends come to see her." The officers, however, insisted, and one of the men of the hotel went to the diniffy-room to summon her but conducted her to a carriage and went immediately to the depot. She was not in the least intimidated, however, and shortly after her arrival in Phillrdelphia she advertised for a maid, one having a

she advertised for a maid, one having a child preferred. A young married woman with a little girl two years, of age was engaged. She also ongaged a colored valet and with this retinue she again started for Washington. Her plan as partly unfolded to her maid was to use as the wife of ed to her maid was to pose as the wife of a wealthy man. Her beauty would be sure to attract attention and, having se-cured old and wealthy lovers, she would lead them on until they were too much compromised to inform on her. She took a house in the northwestern part of the began housekeeping. Her success seems to have been great, though in what form or who her victims are is as yet only a matter of rumor. It has been found out, however, that a certain foreign minister paid her furniture dealer \$100 to delay for one month the seizure of all the furniture she had purchased and not paid for. She confessed to her maid, whose name she assumed, that she had by the use of chloroform stolen over \$30,000 in money and valuables from different persons.
While in Chicago she boarded at a firstclass hotel her money ran short, and she hid her valuable diamond pin and re-ported to the proprietors that her room had been robbed and her pin stolen. She received by suit from the proprietors \$200, the value of the pin. She is looked upon by the police as being the most daring black-mailer in the country.

MINING MULES.

Animals Which Have Not Seen Daylight for Five Years.

A correspondent of the Atlanta Constitution, writing from the Pratt Mines, Al-abama, says: There are to be seen here some remarkable mules that work in the coal mines, some of which have not seen the light of day in six years. These mules are kept in the shaft, a depth of 201 feet below the surface.

The first mule—that—was carried down

was in 1880. He was put down in a cage by Mr. L.W. Johns, mining engineer, and Mr. Wm. Falls, mining boss. The mule was blindfolded and walked to the cage, was blindfolded and walked to the cage, where he was tied securely and let down. At the bottom his blinker was taken off and he went about all right. The mule is called 'Jack,' and is a bay animal, fourteen and a half hands high. The stable boss is Mr. Kelley, and the mule knows him like a dog would his master. He is fat and sleek, and knows as much of the mines as any man who works in of the mines as any man who works in them. If a lamp is placed on his head he them. If a lamp is placed on his head he will go around the mine alone. The man who drives him has no trouble, and if it was not for the coupling and uncoupling the cars he would need no driver. This mule is the pet of the miners, and every day when the 100 convicts and miners pass his stable each one pats him affectionately on this head. He is the most contented in the world, and is quiet and docile.

Your correspondent was taken in the mines by Mr⁰ Johns and during the visit the mules were, seen. The stables are made by diggidg out a siding from the main tunnel, and contain twenty mules, all docile, sleek, and fat. Out of the twenty-one paddes under the ground eleven have not seen daylight in five

"The mule I said Mr. Johns, "is a curious animal, find is easily subdued. Now and then one of these animals will grow wild the moment he is lowered into the mine. When once so he must be taken out. He cannot be managed if he remains twenty years. We have had mules in the mines no man could manage."

The mules seem perfectly happy and contented, and eat, sleep, and drink with the same relish that they have on the surface. A mule in the mines can do much harder work than those on the surface.

At slope No. 1 there is a mule called "Fox," who can not be hurt. He is the chaining mule at the bottom of the slope, and his work is to bring cars to the chain and his work is to bring cars to the chain from the endless rope and to take empty cars back. He is a wise mule, and has remarkable instinct. The rope has broken once or twice, and the mule stepped to one side to escape the cars that came rushing back. He knew by sound that something was wrong. He boars a charmed life, and has never had a scratch while men layer been killed. a scratch, while men have been killed | ular friend and advisor, from whom I

time and again near him. Mr. Sam Allsop, the mining boss, said he could not replace him on account of his superior mule sense. The animal has been in the mines four years, and is fourteen hands high, and is gentle and kind. He is a good puller, and never goes back on anything that is put behind him.

At the mines are seventy-five males.

At the mines are seventy-five mules, worked under the ground. It is a singular thing that these mules are not fit for outdoor work, and would be wild if taken

RAILROAD DISCOVERY.

Story of the First Time a Train Was Run by Telegraph.

Utica Observer: In 1850 the Eric road was in operation between Piermont and Elmira. The track was a single one, such a thing as a double track being then unknown in the country. Two years before, after must discussion and opposition, a telegraph wire had been up along the line. Superintendent Minot, who was a long way in advance of the times, was a strong believer in the practicability of the telegraph as a facilitator of transportationon railroads. In the summer of 1850 he was a passenger one day on a west-bound train over his road. The train he was on, according to the printed time-table, was to meet a through train from the west at Turner's station, forty seven miles from New York. When Mr. Minot's train reached Turner's, he learned that the east-bound train was six hours late, owing to some mishap. Under the system of railroading then governing employs the west-bound train had to remain at Turner's until the delayed train passed the station. In fact, the whole busines of the road from their west was at a standatill owing from there west was at a standstill, owing to the non-arrival of the train at the differ ent stations where other trains were awaiting it. Superintendent Minot saw at once how ridiculous such a system was. There was a telegraph office at Turner's and it was then the only one between that station and Jersey City. The superintendent went to the office and made the operator's beit stand by and made the operator's hair stand by sending a message to the station agent at Port Jervis that he intended to run the Jervis on the time of the belated east-bound train. He ordered the agent not to let any train leave that station going east until the train he was on arrived there. He also ordered the agent to tel-egraph to him how he understood the ssage. The answer was satisfactory, and the superintendent went to the conand the superintendent went to the con-ductor of the train and told him to start on with his train. The conductor refused to do so, and the superintendent dis-charged him on the spot. Minot then or-dered the engineer to pull out. The en-gineer said he would not take the risk, and in the argument which followed the superintendent pulled the engineer from the cab, gave him an elegant dressing out, and mounted the footboard himself. He ran the train to Port Jervis and sent it on west as for as Narrowsburg before it met the late train, thus saving the passengers five hours, and settling forever the question of the accuracy of the telegraph in running railroad trains. THE DEAD LETTER OFFICE.

The Present System-A Museum to

the Average Order.

Among the many places of interest to be visited in Washington, perhaps there is no other that is so absorbingly interesting to the great mass of visitors as the dead letter office and the museum connected with it. There is nothing to be seen here, but every one is capable of understanding and appreciating. Just inside the hall a large space is railed off. where visitors may stand and observe at their leisure the work that is going on so busily Over 15,000 letters a day to be examined, assorted and disposed of! What a large corps of clerks is needed for the work, and how quickly, skillfully and mechanically it goes on! In the first room the letters are opened and assorted room the letters are opened and assorted, those containing money or articles of value going one way and all others going another. A simple motion slits open an envelope with uncering precision. The letter is withdrawn, unfolded, fold-ed, replaced. The next letter the same. How fast the heaps of the examined letters grow, but the work does not end, for the supply is never exhausted, but is constantly replenished as the letters are passed on. Here, as in many other departments, the work is several days or weeks behind time, and fresh appropriations are needed for more workers. The opened letters containing inclo

when practicable, otherwise they are re-corded and filed away, and may be re-claimed at any time. Other letters are not recorded. They are returned to the writers, if possible, and when the writers cannot be found, the letters are de-stroyed. In the year 1884, more than 17, 000 letters contained money, amounting to nearly \$34,000. Some 20,000 letters con tained drafts, checks, money orders, etc. to the value of more than \$1,509,000. Some idea of the growth of the postal ser-vice in the United States for a century may be formed, when we consider in this connection the statement, quoted from a postal report in 1788, that "365 valuable letters have accumulated in the department since 1777." Many thousand letters are received annually containing photo-graphs, postage stamps and articles of merchandise. Thousands of letters are deposited yearly in the postoffice bearing no superscription whatever, and all such of course are forwarded to the dead letter office for examination. Easter cards and Christmas cards are received by the gross. These are distributed once a month among the children in hospitals. All reading matter received, papers and magazines are distributed among adults in hospitals.

sures of value are restored to the senders

Interesting as is the work that is being carried on in the dead letter office, the museum of articles collected there is infinitely more so. An inconceivable pathetic, valuable and worthless, are arranged in the glass cases. Some nice jewelry is displayed, brooches, lockets, a watch and chain, the latest addition because in the glass cases brought in ing a fine gold-headed cane, brought in the very day of our visit. There are a number of pretty rings, slender and dainty circlets! How many an unwritten remance may they not have repre-sented! Were they betrotbal rings, long looked for with vain expectancy and hope deferred? Did the senders wait for a response, till the ardor that prompted the gift grew cold? Who can tell? Only the sibyls sworn to secreey, who have perused the messages accompany-

PENALTIES OF BEING RICH,

Constant Appeals for Aid and Alms. The Philadelphia correspondedt of the Chicago Tribune writes: A good friend of mine sends me a world letter for re-ferring to bim in the Tribune as one of the millionaires of this Quaker town. He says my attention to him resulted in his receiving two or three score of begging letters from all parts of the country, thereby at least giving one some notion of the extent of the Tribine's travels and of the extent of the Tribune's travels and influence. I was talking to another Philadelphia millionaire about the matter. He laughed and said that one of the penalties of being rich in this town, and probably everywhere else, is to be constantly pelted with communications asking aid or alms. The three Misses Drexel, who, as I have before written, have \$4,000,000 each, have just founded a splendid charity—a home and school for orphan boys. They were very desirous of having their connection with the matter concealed, though of course that was impossible. They told a particular friend and adviser, from whom I

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have it, that their chief reason for making the request was that publication would result in increasing the volume of the flood of begging letters that is constantly flowing in upon them. Isaiah V. Williamson, the picturesque old bachelor with \$15,000,000, tells me that he receives a bushel of begging letters a week. He declares that he never pays attention to any of them, but I rather suspect that he makes an exception now and again, for he has a wonderfully good heart under his rough exterior and has given away a quarter of a million, all quite under the rose. Mr. George W. Childs' morning mail always contains ten or lifteen communications from people soliciting alms or "loans." Those that seem to be worthy he put aside for investigation, the rest he des troys, for experience in matters of that sort confers in some degree the power distinguishing the good from the bad. Of course many of these letters come from cranks. One crank correspondent living in Lousdale, an interior town some forty or fifty miles from this city, has been writing Mr. Childs every week for more than ten years, and the phrase-ology of his letters never varies. I saw

Mr. Childs, Phila.—Dean Sin: I hope and pray you will loan me fifty thousand dollars at good interest, for my Ambition is to publish the Apprentice Journal in Phila. It is a good scheme, and you wont be sorry for it. A thousand times, I hope, I may have an interview with you this week for size. I wont terview with you this week, for sure. I wont be satisfied until you meet me, and have a pleasant talk on the subject, please don't

one of them the other day. This is what

forget me.

The letters, of course, are never answered, but still they come every Friday, and will continue to do so, I suppose, until the poor crank dies. Judge Hare, a relative of Mr. John Hare Powell, who had the honor of being elected mayor of Newport without opposition, is another one of Philadelphia's philanthropists whose mail is burdened with letters of woe. He has them all looked into, and he-keeps two servants busy paying rent for poor widows and buying clothes for orphan children. He is, of course, very wealthy. To go on would be to repeat the foregoing of half a hundred men and women who have in abundance and give munificently; for, whatever we may say as to the drawbacks and defects of this dear old town, no city can surpass it in the virtue of almsgiving.

Captam Mitchell, of the bark Antoine Sala, New York and Havana trade, eam-home in May, entirely helpless with rheumatism. He went to the mountains, but receiving no benefit, at his wife's re quest, began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. He immediately began to improve; in two months his rheumatism was all none and he sailed in command of his vessel a well man. Hood's Sarsaparilla will help you. Sold by all druggists. House leagues are being established in

Irish towns, with the object of bringing rents to a live-and-let-live figure, and of having the residences of individuals decently provided for in a sanitary way. It is also insisted that rents shall be abated in the case of houses in town as well as in lands, and made subject to the decision of the land commissioners. This movement is meeting with some opposition, as many of the leaders of the land league, though not owning land, are large own-

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Railway Time Table

The following is the time of arrival and departure of trains by Central Standard time at the local depots. Trains of the C., St. P., M. & O. arrive and depart from their depot, corner of lith and Webster streets; trains on the B. & M., C., B. & Q., and K. C., St. J. & C. B. from the B. & M. depot; all others from the Union Pacific depot.

BRIDGE TRAINS. Bridge trains wil leave U. P. depot at 6:45— B 7:35—8:00—8:40—8:50—B 10:00—11:30 a. m., 1:00—1:20—1:50—B 2:00—3:00—4:00—5:00—5:30—6:06—6:06—7:90—11:10 p. m. Leave transfer for Omaha a 7:12—B 8:55—9:30—8:56—9:30—8:37—8:30—3:37—4:37—5:45—6:35—7:20—7:50—11:57 a. m. 1:37—2:13—2:13—11:57 a. m.

11:52 p. m. CONNECTING LINES.
Arrival and departure of trains from the transfer depot at Council Blums: transfer depot at Council Bians:

DEPAPT.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN.

9:15 A. M. Mail and Express.

7:00 P. M.

12:40 P. M. Accommodation.

Express.

9:15 A. M. Sepress.

9:15 A. M. Mail and Express.

7:00 P. M.

7:15 A. M. Accommodation.

5:30 P. M. Sepress.

6:20 P. M. Accommodation.

6:21 P. M. Accommodation.

6:23 P. M. Sepress.

6:16 A. M. Accommodation.

6:20 P. M. Express.

9:15 A. M.

9:10 A. M. Mail and Express.

7:00 P. M.

5:43 P. M. Express.

9:15 A. M.

10:10 A. M. Mail and Express.

9:15 A. M.

10:10 A. M. Mail and Express.

10:10 A. M. Mail and Express.

10:10 A. M. Express.

11:10 A. M. Express.

5:43 r. M. Express 7:00 p. M CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY, 9:35 A. M. Mail and Express 6:20 p. M 6:40 p. M. Express 9:15 p. M KANSAS CITY, ST. JOE & COUNCIL BRUFFS, 2:15 A. M. Mail and Express 7:35 P. M 5:00 P. M. Express 6:35 A. M OIS XUCITY & PACIFIC. Arrive

A. M. P. M. 7:50a 4:10a 2:104 6:40a A. M. P. M. MISSOURI PACIFIC, SOUTHWARD

10:30a ... Day Express ... Night ... Nig 0:350 7:000 NORTHWARD A. M. P. M. C. ST. P. M. & O. A. M. P. M. 8:30a ... Sioux City Express ... 5:40c Oakland Accommod'u 10:00c EASTWARD. A. M. P. M. C., B. & Q. A. M. P. M. 9 20 | 6:90 | ..., Vin Pratismouth... | 9:20 | 7 | 15

Will leave U. P. depot, Omaha, at 6:40-8:35-10:45-10:25a. m.; 2:40-3:50-5:25p. m.
Leave Stock Yards for Omaha at 7:55-10:25a. m.; 12:01-1:20-4:40-5:07-6:20p. m.
Norte-A trains daily; B. daily except Sunday; C. daily except Saturday; D. daily except Monday.



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